Nippon Times

No. 16,205 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

FURTHER PRESSURE ON TURKS PLANNED BY U.S. AND BRITAIN

Export of All Chrome to Them And Total Cutting of Trade Ties With Reich Demanded

Domei

BUDAPEST, May 2.—Further economic pressures upon Turkey are being planned by the United States and Britain alongside soundings for the reopening of military negotiations, according to information reaching here from Ankara.

The two Powers are said to be demanding the exclusive export of chrome to their countries and general severance of trade relations on the part of Turkey with Germany and other Axis nations. The Anglo-American aim in this is said to be to drive a wedge into the relations of Turkey with Germany and the Balkan nations so as to stir up external and internal conditions of Turkey in order to drag her into war. By way of furthering this end the United States and Britain are understood to be expediting the resumption of supplies to Turkey in order to appease public opinion in that country over the chrome embargo. They have thus released the consignments to Turkey seized in Syria and Egypt and permitted the navigation of newly-built ships, which had been temporarily suspended, to enter Turkish ports.

Among the goods being exported by Germany to Turkey, however, there are not only railway and other transportation materials but many chemicals indispensable to the well-being of the Turkish people. It is a well-known fact that neither the United States nor Britain can supply such materials to Turkey in lieu of Germany, as the Turkish press is pointing out almost daily. It is believed, therefore, that unless Turkey decides to enter the war, she is not likely to acquiesce in the Anglo-American demand that she should sever relations with the Axis countries.

British Mission Sent

Britain is said to have sent a military mission to Ankara to open negotiations in regard to the strategic issues and already a high-ranking officer has arrived there and begun conversations with the Turkish military authorities. Information from Ankara says that the British demands are two:

(1) Turkey to furnish facilities for the attack on the islands in the Aegean Sea.

(2) Turkey to permit the anti-Axis forces to use the Dardanelles Straits as they see fit after the success of that campaign.

It is noted that the same information mentions the British claim that these demands have the full approval of the Soviet Union as signifying both the support of the Red Army in Southeastern Europe and the inauguration of a Balkans-restraining campaign to aid the invasion of Western Europe.

At any rate, Turkey is now finding herself in a difficult position. It is believed that the Turkish Government, however, will strive to keep out of war at least until the course of the European War becomes clearer. She is expected, therefore, to maintain close contact with Germany as well as the anti-Axis Powers so as to be in a position to judge the situation for herself. The interview that took place between Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and German Ambassador Baron Franz von Papen on April 27 has thus attracted considerable attention.

More Pressure Likely

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, May 1.—The British-American pressure against neutral countries has been considerably intensified since their demand on Spain to suspend the supply of various commodities to Germany in January this year.

Glancing over the repercussions brought by Anglo-American pressures on neutral nations, it is noted that Turkey acceded to the British-American demand by announcing the prohibition of chromium exports to Germany on April 18. Sweden, on April 25, notified the United States and Britain that she was unable to accept their demand, while Spain and Portugal are still withholding their replies.

It is generally presumed that the British-American demands on Turkey will be further intensified in the future. Also, as regards Sweden, the United States and Britain are likely to serve fresh demands, and it is reported that Anglo-American newspapers, especially American, are now urging that pressure be applied against Sweden economically.

Soviet Casualties In Reich War Huge, Says London Paper

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The military commentator of the London journal, Observer, writing under the name of 'Liberator' said that Soviet losses have been gigantic, according to a London dispatch. He declared that the Soviets lost between 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men killed or totally incapacitated and had another 5,000,000 men of military age taken prisoners or deported to Germany in the course of the Reich advance.

WANG CELEBRATES HIS 62ND BIRTHDAY

Nanking Leader Making Satisfactory Recovery Since Operation on March 4

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, convalescing from an operation, greeted his 62nd birthday on Thursday in high spirits.

President Wang arrived in Japan on March 3, was operated on the following day by expert Japanese specialists and has made satisfactory progress as announced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on March 27.

The second announcement by the Ministry with respect to President Wang's conditions was made at 11:00 a.m. Thursday, which is as follows:

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, now receiving medical treatment in Japan, has been making satisfactory recovery. His temperature is normal and the condition of his legs is gradually improving. President Wang greeted his birthday today in high spirits."

President Wang's birthday was celebrated at the Chinese Embassy in Azabu with appropriate ceremonies held at 10 a.m. Thursday. Present at the function were the Chinese Charge d'Affaires Wang Wei-pang, representatives of Chinese residents and students in Japan, and others, numbering about 30 in all.

The congratulatory rites were brought to a close at 11 a.m. and at noon the customary noodles were served following which the party was dispersed.

Birthday Celebrated

Domei

NANKING, May 4.—Congratulatory celebrations on the occasion of the 62nd birthday of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China were observed Thursday beginning at 10 a.m. at the Hall of Ceremonies with due ceremony by the civilian and military leaders here.

During the ceremony the attendants expressed congratulations to the President, who is at present in Japan recuperating from his recent operation, and prayed for his health.

Dr. Chen Kung-po, acting in the capacity of the absent President, and other administration officials who are capably and smoothly administrating the affairs of state gathered after the ceremony in the foreign relations department and drank to the health of President Wang Ching-wei.

At 11 a.m. an official announcement regarding the favorable recovery of the President was issued by the Minister of Publicity, which reads as follows:

"The recovery of President Wang Ching-wei who left for Japan for medical treatment, is progressing most favorably as announced previously. Each day sees an improvement in his condition. His temperature is normal and his legs are nearly fully healed."

Canton Fetes Occasion

Domei

CANTON, May 4.—Ceremonies, felicitating the birthday of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, were observed at Canton, his native city, from 10 a.m. today, under the auspices of the Kwangtung provincial government.

Representing the people, Governor Chen Chung-po dispatched a congratulatory telegram to the Nanking leader, and all the papers issued special editions to fete the occasion.

FAMINE THREATENS DISTRICTS OCCUPIED BY U.S. AND BRITAIN

West Asia and North Africa Population Hit by Requisitioning of Foodstuff

Famine threatens with increasing intensity the American-British occupied territories in West Asia and North Africa due to the ruthless requisitioning of foodstuff in these regions by the anti-Axis forces, reports a Berlin dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun quoting a German military press report entitled, "If the American Troops Come."

The German report points out the miserable food situation in southern Italy as a result of the capitulation of the Badoglio regime, deceived by cunning American-British food propaganda, and the existence of similar situations in other anti-Axis occupied territories. In the Mediterranean area, Iran was the first to be afflicted with food shortage as the result of the stationing of the anti-Axis troops. A London magazine, commenting on the emergency counter-measures proposed for relieving the dire situation in Iran, admits that the root of food shortage in Iran, following the stationing of the American forces, was difficulties in transportation.

However, it is not only in transportation difficulties that the anti-Axis nations must take the blame. The food shortage problems in Iran, Iraq, Sicily, Palestine, Egypt, French occupied territories in northern Africa and other regions may be laid at the doors of the anti-Axis forces. Literally, the American-British forces had wrought havoc in the food situation and snatched the very last grain from the general populace in these regions.

The exploitation of food in northern Africa has been carried to such extremes that the people of Morocco have been forced to eat grasshoppers as they did to tide over famines in ancient days. In normal times, one-third of Morocco's exports amounting to a yearly figure of 700,000 to 1,000,000 francs had been foodstuff. Judging from the past exports of wheat, oats, corn, soy beans, vegetables, eggs, sheep and so forth from Morocco, it is easy to surmise to what extent the anti-Axis forces have drained the food resources in the territory.

Prior to the landing in Sicily, American-British propaganda had vociferously claimed that "ships were now being put in readiness to transport enormous quantities of foodstuff to French territories in North Africa." Actually, famine hovers menacingly over such territories as in Sicily. A letter written in February of this year by a British soldier stationed in Sicily and published in a London magazine describes the situation there thus:

Sicily in Confusion

"Since AMGOT took over the supervision of Sicily, the island has been plunged into economic and political confusion. Disorder reigns everywhere and black market dealings are rife. Malnutrition threatens the general populace and in Messinia and other places anti-famine demonstrations are being staged. The most patent proof of the failure of the haphazard anti-Axis administrative policies may be seen in the increasing number of wives of officers attached to the Badoglio regime making their living on the streets."

Although it must be admitted that Americans are still living extravagantly as compared with the people in the European countries, America itself is rapidly confronting many harassing food problems. Her wheat production of 1943 has shown a decrease of 20 per cent and in October, 1943, America had to draw on her fixed reserve store to meet the deficiency.

Those who had looked forward to the ushering in of better times with the coming of the American-British forces are doomed to wake up to the disappointing realization that such is not the case. On the contrary they will rudely awaken to the impossibility of maintaining even their existing ration systems. Milk and honey will not flow copiously with the landing of the anti-Axis forces. The present wretched situation in Sicily will eventually grip all the territories under American-British occupation.

Boys' Festival Today

Today being 'Tango no Sekku' or Boys' Festival in Japan, large cloth or paper carps are flown from a bamboo pole at every home where there are boys in the family—the number of carp coinciding with the number of boys. The carp is traditionally known as a fish of extreme vigor and vitality and is therefore taken as a true symbol of the spirit of Japan's youth. The place of honor within the home is also adorned with warrior dolls with full equipment. This festival helps to instil patriotism and the Bushido spirit into every true son of Nippon and induces them to grow up fearlessly and strongly just as the carp battles vigorously upstream.

REICH GUNS POUND FOE NEAR NETTUNO

Several Enemy Batteries in Minturo and Castel Forte Sectors Totally Silenced

Special

BERLIN, May 3.—In the Tyrrhenian coastal sector of the south Italian front, the anti-Axis troops are still bringing up fresh supplies to a point near Gargliano as well as between the coastal mountains and Cassino, according to German war correspondent Karl Praegner. He said that artillery and trench mortar fire from the American fifth army had increased in intensity and that heavy German guns were returning the fire just as fiercely.

The correspondent said that thanks to the elevated shooting emplacements in the mountain ranges near Minturo and Castel Forte as well as south of Cassino, the German guns had silenced several Anglo-American batteries with well-aimed hits. In the western part of the Apennines, stationary Anglo-American formations as well as reinforcements moving up were successfully shelled by German howitzers and heavy trench-mortars. In the Adriatic coastal sector reconnoitering and shock troops activities by Indian mercenaries had suffered serious casualties, he said.

Of the fighting on the Nettuno front, the correspondent disclosed that fierce Anglo-American attempts to advance had collapsed in face of withering German machine-gun and trench mortar fire. One hundred thirty-six British dead and 42 wounded were found abandoned. East of this area the German shock command captured, in a daring night thrust carried out without artillery preparation, a temporarily lost stronghold which some time ago had been captured from the Americans. The American force there was annihilated in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

The correspondent said that the gains made by the German troops, thanks to their superior fighting ability, had resulted in an extensive tactical success. The Anglo-American artillery forces have thus been further restricted in their deployment movements and are, to an increasing extent, exposed to the fire of heavy German howitzers and long-range guns in the narrow bridgehead area which offers no shelter.

German long-range guns, the correspondent said, have been directing their salvoes day and night against the enemy supply dumps north of Nettuno. By night large formations of German battleplanes and fighters effectively rained bombs on the bridgehead. The correspondent said that huge conflagrations illuminating the target areas proved the effectiveness of the German bombing.

BRITAIN WITHHOLDS 2ND FRONT DETAILS

'Gag Order' Issued to Public—Military Sources Maintaining Strict Silence

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—British authorities, in order to prevent the leakage of vital information, are reported to have issued the following "silence order" to the public, on top of a strict espionage net that has been spread throughout the country, according to London reports reaching here:

(1) Even if you possess secret military information, don't divulge it to others. (2) Absolutely refrain from starting rumors. (3) If you happen to know anyone who is revealing military secrets, urge him to desist; if he refuses to heed your admonition, report the matter to the police.

The British public seems to be utterly in the dark regarding the date of the anti-Axis landing operations. Information in British papers on this particular issue is all based on reports emanating from Axis and neutral sources, particularly from Stockholm. A certain British journal recently printed a war calendar for May but warned its readers not to deduce any conclusions from it.

All the high officers of the Anglo-American forces, who are supposed to be connected with the second front move, are maintaining absolute silence on this score.

Various Rumors Rife

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, May 2.—The newspapers, all over Europe, are full of various speculations concerning the approaching anti-Axis second front attempt. A Swedish paper, quoting a Reuter report which predicts the establishment of a second front sometime in the early part of May or May 17, states that the anti-Axis bombing attacks on German cities would temporarily relax in the event of landing operations because the air force will be needed to protect the landing forces at that time.

According to another London report, 250 American correspondents are now "standing by" in expectation of the Big News. Travel by the public has been restricted and various warnings on the coming struggle are being issued to the people by churches, schools and public associations. Government authorities have prohibited public discussion of the war situation and, on the other hand, are spreading the propaganda report that preparations for the landing operations are being pushed by the U.S. Ninth Army and that a number of military trucks are being daily dispatched to the coast.

ARMY WILD EAGLES REPEATEDLY BOMB HENGYANG AIRFIELD

Severe Enemy Fighter Resistance Overcome to Blast Military Facilities

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, May 4.—Japanese Army Air Units carried out repeated bombing raids on Hengyang airfield, Hunan Province, late last night, blasting the airfield and the military establishments and barracks attached to it, in defiance of severe counter-attacks of enemy fighters and criss-crossing beams from searchlights. Although two of the crew members were wounded due to the enemy counter-attacks, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

General Tang's Troops Smashed

By D. SHINOHARA

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, May 3.—Crack Units of the Imperial Forces in North China, commencing sudden, general activity on April 18, crossed the river from Pawangcheng, a bridgehead on the Yellow River, Chungmou on the northern shore of the New Yellow River and several other points. Storming toward the great plains of Honan Province, they thoroughly smashed the first line enemy troops under the command of General Tang En-po which offered stubborn resistance from their firmly-established positions.

Within 10 days following the beginning of the campaign, Our Units occupied the enemy front bases one by one, including Chengchow, Jungyang, Fansui and Mihsien, as well as Sincheng and Hsuchang, important points on the Peking-Hankow Railway, in cooperation with Our Air Units. Fierce fighting is now ensuing to mop up the enemy.

Our Units, assembled in the neighborhood of Chungmou, on the northern shore of the New Yellow River, succeeded in crossing the river on April 18 despite desperate resistance by about 4,000 troops of the temporarily-organized enemy 17th Division. Without giving the foe a moment of respite, the Japanese Forces continued their advance westward and southwestward. A part of Our Forces occupied Kotien, 20 kilometers south of Chengchow at dusk of April 19, and also advancing against the 110th Division under General Wu Shao-Chou, defending the rear of Chengchow, broke into the city at 10 a.m. on April 20 and completely occupied it.

Our Units advanced toward Hwangchi and Chientsochen, smashed the newly-formed enemy 29th and 42nd Divisions, and entered Weishih and Sincheng on April 21. Completing the encirclement line around more than 10,000 enemies of the above-mentioned Divisions that held Hsuchang in an attempt to check our advance toward the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Japanese Forces at dawn of April 30, launched a general offensive and completely occupied the strategic city at dawn of May 1.

Meanwhile, the various other Units of the Japanese Forces that had advanced from Pawangcheng on April 19, routed the temporarily-formed 11th and 117th Divisions that were defending their positions on the shore of the New Yellow River. On April 21, the Japanese Forces entered Jungyang and Fansui, and also occupied Mihsien on April 24. Thus, the enemy lost their first Honan defense line connecting Jungyang with Mihsien as well as the vital city of Hsuchang.

In these battles, the enemy lost one Deputy Army Corps Commander and two Divisional Commanders, while the Commander of the 85th Army Corps was wounded and the Vice-Commander of the 111 Division was taken prisoner. As a result of the great defeat and the loss of their leaders, the enemy first line forces are now in utter confusion.

Hsuchang Is Occupied

By S. OTA and K. ASHIHARA

Of the Military Press Corps

HSUCHANG, May 3.—Crack Japanese Units that launched an offensive on the first war zone of Chungking by fording the Yellow River have been continuing their southward advance along the Peking-Hankow railway line. On April 28, they reached Hsuchang, the headquarters of the enemy's newly formed 29th Division, and completing the encircling line around the city on the following day, opened a general attack at early dawn of April 30, with the cooperation of our Army Air Forces.

General Lu Kung-liang, Commander of the 29th Division, who had been previously instructed to hold Hsuchang to death, offered desperate resistance, but his troops were unable to withstand the heavy bombing by Our Air Units and gradually became confused. As our vanguards broke into the southwestern section of the city at 4:54 p.m., the enemy fled in disorder from the southeastern corner of the city, but as they emerged from the walled city they met the fire of Our Units that were awaiting them. General Lu Kung-liang, the Division Commander, met his death, together with many of his staff and men.

Thus, on the morning of May 1, the mopping-up of the city was completed.

Crown Prince Visits Chiba and Ibaraki With His Classmates

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, who is presently enrolled in the fifth year class of the elementary division of the Peers' School, was pleased to visit Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures on May 3 and 4 accompanied by 35 members of his class. His Imperial Highness stopped overnight at the XX Navy Air Corps and on the following day worshipped at the Katori and Kashima Shrines. His Imperial Highness arrived at Ueno Station at 4:10 p.m. Thursday. As this was his first two-day visit, His Imperial Highness was greatly impressed with the excursion.

IMPHAL CAMPAIGN IS NEARING CLIMAX

Ten Enemy Divisions Desperately Trying to Stem Tide of Japanese Advance

By S. HASEGAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

AT INDIAN FRONT BASE, May 2.—With the fall of Palel imminent, the Manipur campaign seems to be drawing to its climax. The cooperation of the Air Force is expediting the advance on Imphal and the Japanese are securing one vantage point after another.

Some 10 divisions of the enemy are making desperate endeavors to stem the tide of the Japanese advance. Between Kohima and Imphal the enemy has mobilized tanks, artillery and aircraft to hold his positions that are steadily becoming untenable. The key to the strategic fate of Imphal is already in Japanese hands and the reduction of Palel is regarded as a matter of a single final push.

The situation on the front where the Japanese are advancing terrifically toward Imphal is described by the commander of the X X Unit who has just returned to a certain base from there.

"With the defense of the line connecting Imphal with Dimapur in serious danger, the enemy is frantically striving to reinforce the defending force, even mobilizing Douglases which are used for transporting supplies to Chungking. The fall of Kohima has not only exposed the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Brahmaputra River waterway to grave menace but even set fire to the very defense of India. In utter consternation, Mountbatten has had to go in person to Imphal to sound out the tenability of the line.

"The present enemy strength consists of about 10 divisions including the 17th, 20th and 23rd Divisions of the 4th Army Corps which has already lost more than half of its former strength, the mechanized 54th Division, border guards, the newly-organized 5th Division created after the Arakan debacle, the British 2nd Division reinforced from the Shillong sector, the mechanized 44th Division and a few other independent divisions.

"It seems that the enemy really meant the recapture of Burma during the current dry season. This fact is visibly illustrated by the very well constructed net of roads leading from Imphal to the Indo-Burmese border area.

"Meanwhile, Palel is already within hailing distance of the Imperial Japanese Forces, while the several scores of thousands of enemy troops in and around Imphal including the defeated 4th Army Corps and the Anglo-Indian 5th Division dispatched from Arakan are being compressed in an encirclement cordon. A large-scale annihilation campaign is now approaching."

OUR UNITS CAPTURE FOE'S 3525-HEIGHT TO NORTH OF PALEL

Japanese Forces Gain Point Commanding Highway to Imphal in India Fighting

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, May 2.—While a grand-scale annihilative battle rages against the counter-attacking enemy remnants near Palel who are desperately struggling in the mountainous areas, Japanese Units completely occupied Height 3525, north of Palel on April 30, commanding the Palel-Imphal Highway and also captured a position at Langol to the southeast of the same Height.

Having launched a vigorous attack against various enemy defense bases of Palel such as Lychin and Lychincrane from the northerly direction, the Japanese defeated the enemy troops who counter-attacked in two waves, thus menacing the enemy's retreat.

With their retreat cut off as a result of the furious Japanese assault from the north, south and east, about 3,000 enemy troops in the sectors east of Palel, including Shenamu, Tantark, Lamgankunka and Lamkankunau, tried to carry out their final resistance at dawn of May 1 when, with tanks at the head, several hundred enemy troops attempting to escape launched a counter-attack. However, their attempt was totally frustrated by XX Unit of the Japanese Forces which inflicted tremendous damage to the enemy after a 30-minute battle.

Japanese Advance

By R. ONUMA

Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST SOUTH INDO-BURMA BORDER FRONT, May 3.—The various Japanese Army Units pushing northward in pursuit of the defeated enemy are reaching the border and on X day reduced Daletome, 43 kilometers north of Paletwa. They have since been advancing at a rapid pace to the western border, catching up with the remnant units of the defeated enemy force fleeing in disorder and completely destroying them. The X X Unit which is leading the van of the advancing Japanese is already threatening the Indo-Burma frontier.

Azad Hind Fauj Units Active

By R. ONUMA and N. ENDO

Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE KALADAN FRONT, May 3.—In concert with Japanese Units, crack troops of the Azad Hind Fauj in the Kaladan area that advanced to a border line in pursuit of the routed enemy upon breaking through Daletome on X day are continuously driving on in the Mayu mountain range through wet weather.

In the Kaladan sector, the war trophies captured by the Japanese and Indian Combined Forces so far known up to the present include two automobiles, one vehicle, two trench-mortars, one automatic gun, 16 heavy machine guns, 31 automatic rifles, 141 rifles, five hand-grenade throwers, three sets of wireless apparatus, two vessels besides large quantities of ammunition and war materials. The routed enemy troops left 600 bodies behind.

Foe Admits Withdrawal

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—The anti-Axis forces in the Arakan and Kaladan zones have withdrawn from Paletwa, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia announced today, according to a Kandy dispatch received here.

Decisive Battle Looms

By K. MURAKAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMESE FRONT, May 2.—Latest indications are that a decisive battle is looming along the Dimapur-Kohima Road between the Japanese Forces and the Anglo-Indian troops, while severe defensive and offensive battles continue to rage in the northern section of the Imphal valley.

The Imperial Forces and the Indian National Army are apparently intent on disrupting the Assam-Bengal Railway to deprive the Chungking forces in the Fukawng area of supplies and also to bring the Ledo Road under their control, while the Anglo-Indian forces have launched desperate counter-attacks along the Dimapur-Kohima Road in an attempt to recapture Kohima and thereby rescue the 4th Army Corps encircled in the Imphal basin.

Powerful enemy mechanized units are steadily being dispatched from Dimapur to the defense positions

(Continued on Page 3 Col 3)

Press Comments

Thursday, May 4

REDUCTION OF CHENGCHOW

MAINICHI—The reduction of Chengchow by our North China Army is of extremely high importance in view of the present war situation. Since the Changte campaign of last year, the war in China had turned into a series of mopping-up operations, large or small, within the occupied areas and the attention of the world had been drawn to the Pacific and Indo-Burmese theaters of war. The enemy conditions in China, meanwhile, had undergone important changes including the reinforcement of the American air force in China, and an impudent plan of the enemy to turn to a positive counter-offensive against Japan was steadily maturing in parallel with the so-called Anglo-American general counter-offensive.

The new occupation of Chengchow, which formed the advanced base of Chungking in the First War Zone, may be regarded as having dealt a painful forestalling blow to such an enemy plan. Chengchow in Honan Province had once before been occupied by the Japanese in the fall of 1941 but since the evacuation of our troops the enemy had made it his North China advance base. The extent of importance that Chiang Kai-shek attached to this position may be gauged from the fact that, abandoning the tactics hitherto adopted of making the poorer miscellaneous army act as human shields, he assigned Tang En-po, one of his most trusted lieutenants, to defend the town. Thus, the capture of Chengchow transcends the significance of a mere reduction of a town and must be said to mark a new turning point in the current war.

JAPANESE SPIRIT

MAINICHI SHIMBUN—"The last chance left to the several men of the crew was to descend by parachute. The torpedo-plane was about to explode. But what shot out of the plane was not a human being but a torpedo which the crew had sent against the enemy warship in their fiery fighting spirit which transcended death."

This is a passage from a Swiss magazine eulogizing the magnificent spirit shown by the Japanese Sea Eagles in the South Pacific as reported by Correspondent Kimura. Any person who has read it must have felt his eyes drawn to it like iron to a magnet. But what person who has seen, together with this passage, the photograph of the last moment when the torpedo-plane, fatally hit, was making ready for a torpedo attack, can help being strongly moved? But the impression received by us Japanese is not exactly equivalent to that received by a foreign reader of such a passage. The foreign writer of that article has done as fine a piece of work as any writer, not a Japanese, can be expected to do. But there is a fundamental difference between the reaction of a Japanese to such an action and that of a foreigner.

The fact is that the missile which shot out of the plane immediately before it blew up may have been a torpedo in the eyes of a foreign witness but in the eyes of us Japanese it was still a Japanese warrior, his spirit incarnate, our own flesh and blood. It may have taken the shape of a torpedo but it was just as truly a Japanese fighting man as if a member of the crew had shot out of the plane. The crew, in fact, had taken the shape of a torpedo and dashed themselves against the enemy warship. Of course, their bodies must have remained in the plane. But dead matter is common to all similar objects in the universe. Surely the bodies of the heroic Sea Eagles do not represent the quintessence of the Japanese spirit.

Sometimes, however, even foreigners gain a considerable, if not perfect, insight into the Japanese spirit. Sub-Lieutenant Panagee of the Indian National Army, reports S. Hasegawa, of the military press corps, had been taught by a Japanese officer that, "If you do it regardless of the difficulties, even demons will give you wide berth." Finally, he seems to have caught the spirit of fighting to the last moment with no other thought but to serve his country. "To fight to the last moment," such is the quintessence of the Japanese spirit. To bail out of a plane about to explode and surrender to the enemy would not be to "fight to the last moment." It would be to stop fighting at the last moment. Sub-Lieutenant Panagee was in a position to make a comparison because he had been taught by the British that after doing one's best it was no dishonor to surrender. In his present frame of mind it is undoubtedly not impossible for him to learn the great spirit of coming back to life seven times until the enemy is crushed.

In short, there is no need for us to go out of our way to make those who do not wish to understand, understand. We have only to cooperate with those who do. Fortunately, there are many people who wish to do so. Are not such people more numerous than people on the enemy side?

ROOSEVELT AT END OF TETHER

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roosevelt, who dragged his country into war in order to become the "President of the World," made Churchill his lieutenant, assumed command of the anti-Axis camp and had been engaged in much tall talk, is now quite silent, reportedly recuperating from an illness in some remote southern resort.

This appears a bit strange at a time when the World War situation is daily growing more intense, especially with the long-expected Second Front considered imminent. What has made this demagogue silent? Illness must certainly be a cause but there are undoubtedly others. The coming election probably is a big cause. Even the limelight-loving Roosevelt appears to be undecided as to whether he should stand as candidate for a fourth term or not. Evidently he must be seeking the quiet of a southern resort to ponder this out.

It must be a big attraction to him to see through the war as President but he hesitates, because, should he be defeated in the election, his political life would end there and then, with his name only associated with the remark, the "best politician America has ever had and the worst administrator." The atmosphere is such that he can never be sure. Even if he should come to see his re-election certain, if the Congressional elections should end in a majority for the Republicans, his ambitions would be constantly curbed in Congress so long as the Constitution remains intact. A miserable end, reminiscent of Wilson, awaits him there. Being as cunning as he is ambitious, Roosevelt is certainly alive to such a danger. Hence, the hesitation.

But the war is steadily drawing to a climax regardless of his personal perplexity. The advance of the Red Army on the Eastern Front has given a powerful voice to the Soviet Union in European politics and unless a Second Front is developed, and that soon, the United States and Britain are liable to be overruled by the Soviets in the European affairs. But an invasion of the European Continent is an adventure full of perils. Failure would mean irreparable disaster. Even if a corner of the Continent could be reduced, the extent of damage suffered would greatly affect Roosevelt's chances for Presidency. This is another source of headache to the recuperating President. It is thus an irony of fate that the most momentous year of the World War should coincide with the election year. There is a touch of the Don Quixote in a President of the United States, who seeks to be the President of the World, being compelled to confine himself to recuperate from an illness at a time when the war situation is so charged with momentous and decisive action as it is now.

Our Units Capture Foe's 3525-Height To North of Palel

(Continued From Page 1)

along the Dimapur-Kohima Road while enemy airplanes continue to carry on severe bombings. Mortal combats are developing between the Japanese Forces and these enemy reinforcements sent out to check the Japanese advance.

At present, the 461 Height presents the severest arena of fighting where the Japanese Forces that have captured the hill are locked in bitter engagements with the Anglo-Indian forces which are concentrating their total arms and men on the recapturing of this sector. On April 28, enemy troops, with the protection of several tanks and trench-mortars, attempted an attack in the rear of Japanese positions in a detour movement. Carrying out anti-tank and closing-in operations, the Japanese crippled four of the enemy tanks and repulsed the rest.

The Japanese Units also hit hard and repulsed the several hundred enemy troops equipped with trench-mortars which invaded the northern section of Kohima from Zubsa toward evening the same day. The general situation in this sector indicates that the Japanese Forces which have already secured strategic key points in the same area will shortly sweep into action to bring the whole of the Dimapur-Kohima Road under their control.

N.Y. Night Clubs Close Down

Special

LISBON, May 3.—Hundreds of night clubs on Broadway closed down yesterday and it is believed that half of all the night clubs in New York will be closed shortly as a result of the 30 per cent tax imposed by the Government on these places of amusement, according to a New York dispatch.

DOMINION LEADERS REACH AGREEMENT

Reuter Claims All Aspects of Europe Invasion Thrashed Out by Prime Ministers

Special

LISBON, May 3.—In what is interpreted here as obviously part of the British program of nerve warfare as a prelude to the forthcoming invasion, the Reuter report concerning the British Empire Conference in London, which was released today, described the three-day examination of the military situation which ended today as reaching a complete agreement on decisions, on all aspects of the coming assault on the continent.

According to the same report from London, the "Prime Ministers spared no time or physical effort to make as thorough examination as possible of the plans that will be put into operation when the vast anti-Axis armies cross the waters to invade Europe."

It added that the Prime Ministers who are declining all social engagements "worked at their plans both at the conference table and in the privacy of their hotel rooms assisted by their small staffs that accompanied them from the Dominions."

In obvious efforts to cajole Chungking into continuing their futile resistance against Japan, Reuter said that the Prime Ministers also concluded their consideration of the prosecution of war against Japan.

To Hear Eden

The report revealed that with the disposal of the military items on the agenda, the Prime Ministers "will next tackle the equally complex problem of international affairs." It said that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would explain Britain's foreign policy to the Dominion heads who in turn would interpret views of their respective governments.

Significantly, Reuter declared that it is not known whether the question of agreed commonwealth foreign policy will come up at this stage of the talks.

According to well-informed sources, one primary purpose of the conference is Britain's desire to effect a closer unity among the Dominions in order to check the inroads of the United States on the deteriorated position of the British Empire since the outbreak of the war.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia will ask the conference for an understanding for more men from the United States or Britain to help meet Australia's serious manpower shortage. It is said that Curtin as well as Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand regard the need for more men from abroad as most urgent. The need for manpower is particularly pressing in the field of food production, they pointed out.

Simultaneously, as an overture to the conference, the Australian press today unanimously demanded that Australia be given a free hand to extend her foreign relations in the East Asia area, reports reaching here disclosed.

"The times have once and for all gone," the Sydney Daily Telegraph said, "when Australian foreign policy was content with being a mere echo of Britain's foreign policy." The paper pointed out that British help in the Pacific has proved to be a failure and emphasized that London no longer has the right to impose its decisions upon the Dominions, which the paper declared, would in the future decide on their policies by themselves.

CRITICISMS OF CHUNGKING IN U.S., BRITAIN HIT BY WU

Largely 'Outgrowth of Poor Perspective,' Chiang Official Tells Scribes

Special

LISBON, May 3.—K. C. Wu, Chungking vice-minister for foreign affairs, told foreign correspondents today that the "many criticisms" made in the United States and Britain of Chungking were largely the "outgrowth of poor perspective" on the part of their people, according to a Chungking dispatch. Wu declared that after the Pearl Harbor debacle at the outset of the war the Americans and British realized for the first time what a formidable foe Japan was and that they praised Chungking too much for the resistance against Japan.

After Pearl Harbor, Wu said, Chungking did not think that Japan would be able to withstand the combined might of the United States and Britain for more than six months and expected great help. But Chungking was bitterly disappointed with the reverses suffered by the Anglo-Americans in the Philippines and Singapore and by the closure of the Burma Road. Wu admitted that without doubt many in Chungking had been dispirited by the shortage of supplies.

Enemy Still Refuses To Liberate Gandhi Despite Poor Health

Special

LISBON, May 3.—Mahatma Gandhi has failed to maintain his rate of improvement from his attack of malaria and his blood pressure is unsatisfactory, according to an official statement, reports a Bombay dispatch. British authorities, however, are still refusing to free the Indian nationalist leader.

OUR PLANES BLAST 2 FOE SUBMARINES

Enemy Craft Surfacing Sunk When Nippon Patrol Ships Score Direct Bomb-Hits

By K. TAKAHASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL PACIFIC, April 4.—On X day in X month Japanese patrol planes instantaneously sank two large enemy submarines and heavily damaged another in the waters off XX Island of the XX group.

When the Japanese patrol planes were winging their way over the area some 40 nautical miles from XX island, they unexpectedly espied a large enemy submarine of some 1,000 tons, navigating on the surface at top speed southward. In no time the Japanese aircraft assumed dive-bombing positions. Just then, the enemy undersea craft in utter confusion began to submerge apparently aware of the Japanese planes.

Before half of the submarine disappeared from the surface, a first bomb was released by the Japanese aircraft, which sped straight toward its target. Instantaneously the enemy submarine rolled over exposing its red bottom, when the second bomb was discharged which sent the doomed vessel to its watery grave. The surface of the water was smeared black by spouting oil. All the Japanese planes returned safely to the base.

Being aware of more enemy craft operating in the nearby waters, Japanese patrol planes took off in search of the enemy. As expected, another large enemy submarine was discerned at a point, southwest of XX Island, speeding southward. Accurate hits were again scored by the Japanese planes when the enemy undersea craft began to submerge. Thus, the Japanese aircraft achieved the feat of sinking two large enemy submarines in one day.

VATICAN MOTOR COLUMN ATTACKED BY FOE PLANES

Convoy Was Carrying Food for People in Rome, Says Osservatore Romano

Special

LISBON, May 3.—The latest illegal, low-level attack carried out by the Anglo-Americans on a Vatican motor column was strongly denounced by Vatican circles today. A dispatch from Rome said that the official Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, described the attack as a "serious incident" and featured the criminal attack in a lengthy article on the front page.

The dispatch quoted the Vatican organ as declaring, "We are obliged to record another attack on a motor car convoy of the Vatican City. This assault, which was directed against a column transporting food and other materials for the population of Rome, was made in spite of the fact that the Papal colors were visible on the motor lorries." The Osservatore Romano stressed that the Anglo-American planes delivered the illegal blow from a low altitude and that the Vatican marks could be clearly distinguished.

AUSSIE HITS U.S. SCHEME

Beasley Attacks Program to Up Living Standard

Special

LISBON, May 3.—A dispatch from Philadelphia said that the American plan allegedly to raise standards of living throughout the world which was presented to the International Labor Conference yesterday was attacked today by J.A. Beasley, Australian Government delegate, who said that the American plan draft merely pays lip service to this fundamental principle.

Reflecting the controversial attitudes on the part of British Commonwealth representatives, Sir Frederick Legget, British Government delegate, defended the American plan, however, declaring that by its adoption the so-called 41 nations represented at the conference "will in effect have agreed in principle to the Atlantic Charter."

LAND GUNS BETTER THAN SHIP BATTERY

Retired Reich Admiral States Strong Fortifications Will Surprise Enemy Attacks

Special

BERLIN, May 3.—Significantly pointing out that in a direct encounter a single gun on land is worth an entire battery on board a ship, Admiral Alfred Saalwaechter, retired, and Transocean naval correspondent, categorically predicts what the anti-Axis invasion in the west may expect from the tremendously strong fortifications built by the Germans along the coast.

He recalls that in the course of various landing operations in the present war, no large-scale encounters between guns on warships and those of the coastal artillery have taken place contrary to the last World War. In Norway, only, minor encounters occurred, he said.

The unfortunate experience made by the British and French when attempting to force an entrance into the Dardanelles on March 18, 1915—experience which seemed to confirm the time honored dictum that a single gun on land is worth an entire battery on board a ship—may possibly have acted as the deterrent to any such encounters, he surmised.

Turning to the invasion question, the Admiral stresses that the question as to whether coastal artillery is superior to ship artillery will become acute in case of an invasion. It is recalled that in the Dardanelles, coastal artillery although greatly inferior in range to the guns of the enemy ships caused far more damage with less shots than did six times stronger artillery of the enemy vessels notwithstanding much heavier expenditure of munitions by the latter whose guns were moreover more powerful and of more recent construction, he pointed out.

The correspondent went on to describe that the guns of the fleet do not hit their target anything like as precisely as do land artillery. Each gun on land in itself offers much smaller target than does the ship and moreover fire can be directed far more easily and with far greater precision from land than from on board the ship. It must also be remembered, he said, that coastal guns have far more stable platform than the guns on the ship in rough sea.

For these reasons, he stressed that the enemy wherever possible have avoided encounter with powerfully armed coastal fortifications and have made or attempted to make their landings where no such fortifications existed or—as in Sicily—where the invader could count on them being played into his hand by treason.

"If we regard the predicted invasion in the west in the light of the difficulties connected with the landings, it is not difficult for any reasonable person to foretell what the anti-Axis may expect from the tremendously strong fortifications built by the Germans along the coasts in the west and which have hitherto remained unaffected even by the daily bombardments from the air," he stated.

SACRIFICE FOR FREEDOM IS AZAD HIND'S WAR-CRY

Indian Officer Praises Superb Fighting Spirit of Japanese Troops in India

By K. IMAI
Of the Military Press Corps

ASSAM FRONT, May 1.—The grim determination of the gallant troops of the Indian National Army to continue their death-defying cooperation with the Japanese Forces until their goal of a free India has been reached, was voiced by some Indian officers as follows:

A.: "The heavy kits carried by the Japanese amazed me! In conspicuous contrast to those carried by the British-Indian troops, the Japanese kits invariably contained a maximum supply of ammunition and a minimum amount of foodstuff. I feel I cannot pay sufficient tribute to the superb fighting spirit of the Japanese."

Lieutenant T.: "While fighting in cooperation with the Japanese Forces, I have come to realize the sincerity and trustworthiness of the Japanese. It is obvious that Japan is engaged in this war with the lofty aim of ousting the Anglo-American influence from East Asia and of bringing about co-prosperity to our region. It is more than evident that Japan harbors no territorial ambition. We, Indian troops, are happy to die for the cause of our motherland."

Lieutenant H.: "A few days ago, a certain Japanese officer encouraged us by saying that we would be invited to Japan upon the establishment of a free India. When I voiced my doubts as to whether I would survive to accept his invitation, he seemed more than satisfied with my determination to die for the cause of my motherland."

Lieutenant B.: "Though the Japanese officers have often been kind enough to worry about our pay, we, ourselves, are not at all concerned about it. We were not drafted against our will. We are only concerned with fighting for the liberation of our mother country."

Lieutenant H.: "'Cooperation, loyalty, and sacrifice' have become our war-cry. Hitherto, we have failed in our struggles to realize independence because our caste system and religious differences kept us from cooperating with each other. Now that we have discarded all such feelings of prejudice, we are confident of our ultimate victory!"

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 3

On both sides of the middle Sereth, the Soviets yesterday launched attacks on a narrow front with strong infantry and tank forces supported by numerous planes. An attempted break-through was frustrated by the stubborn resistance and immediate counter-attacks by German and Rumanian troops. A total of 160 tanks were destroyed in embittered fighting, 65 by German and Rumanian planes which supported the operations of the army. Heavy casualties were suffered by the enemy.

Between the Carpathian Mountains and the upper Dniester, local enemy thrusts were foiled and Hungarian troops annihilated several enemy units.

Southwest of Kovel, the enemy continued his attacks with reinforced formations but his attacks were repelled in embittered fighting.

In the Nettuno landing head, several enemy attacks were repulsed, while our bombers last night effectively attacked ammunition depots and supply stores there. No operations of importance were reported on the Italian southern front.

American bombers yesterday carried out a terror attack against residential quarters of Florence destroying numerous houses and inflicting casualties. Five enemy machines were shot down.

Several British planes bombed western Germany last night.

DITTMAR STRESSES INVASION HAZARDS

States Enemy's Difficulties To Communicate by Sea Is Factor Favoring Germany

Domei

BERLIN, May 2.—The encirclement battle has been the dominating operative element in all campaigns since 1939, Lieutenant-General Dittmar stressed in a radio broadcast last night when he spoke on "The encirclement battle and the decision in the West."

He pointed out that a successive encirclement was the result of several spearheads advancing deep into the enemy lines simultaneously but stressed that care should be taken during such operations as there was always the danger of one's own forces being surrounded by the enemy. Lieutenant-General Dittmar declared:

Even today the Soviets are unable to do what the German armies have done and are doing, namely, encircling the enemy despite their numerical inferiority. This fact clearly reveals the difference beween the fighting merits of the German soldier and that of the strongest of our adversaries. This factor helps one to form an idea of the probable fighting conditions in the west.

If the British and Americans do not want to get bogged down in another still greater "Nettuno," they must aim at a real decision on the battlefield. Such decisions, however, as past experience shows, can only be brought about by annihilative battles and the prerequisites for such battles are break-through movements and the encirclement.

Sea Communication Hazardous

An assault against a coast occupied by opposing forces doubtlessly has its special features for the aggressors as well as for the defenders. Communication by sea tends to be hazardous and uncertain although the fire power of a superior fleet allows the rapid formation of strong attacking centers of gravity.

The success of air support depends on the distance from the enemy airfield to the points of landing. In this respect, therefore, conditions in the West may be said to favor the Anglo-American forces. On the other hand, however, enormous difficulties for the aggressor exist, not so much technically but tactically as well as in the actual landing operations. If any success is to be obtained, not only a break-in but a deep break-through must be achieved. In view of the solid defense and the difficulty in getting supplies by sea, this is an extremely hard task.

The opponents will doubtlessly also attempt to use air-borne troops to land behind our lines but such three-dimensional operations depend on many factors outside their control. Landings by air-borne troops in the interior are extremely hazardous operations. They certainly do not form a substitute for encirclement movements although in certain cases they can be successful in supporting land actions. All these factors help one to understand the composure with which the German High Command is looking forward to further developments.

FLORENCE BOMBED BY ENEMY RAIDERS

2 Daylight Attacks by 160 U.S. Planes Cause Heavy Damage In Residential Quarters

Special

BERLIN, May 3.—The two latest United States terror raids perpetrated on Florence were particularly damnable in the devastation they caused to the priceless cultural treasures of that city.

Although the German armed forces had been completely evacuated from the city in order to prevent the world-famous and highly esteemed treasures of art of Florence, Pearl of The Italian Renaissance, from being bombed, the United States raiders did not hesitate to make Florence the chief target of two heavy terror raids in the course of their systematic destruction of ancient European centers of culture.

The first heavy terror raid was carried out at noon of May 1, when about 60 twin-engined United States bombers swooped down on the city and raided various residential quarters for about 20 minutes, completely destroying a large number of houses. The Teatro Communale was hit by several heavy caliber explosives and the stage house was completely wrecked. Rescue measures were immediately started by the Italian authorities in order to recover the victims from underneath the debris as quickly as possible.

Before these measures were concluded, however, there was another heavy terror raid during noon of the next day. This raid was carried out by about 100 twin-engined United States Marauders. The enemy planes again dropped their bombs on densely populated areas despite excellent visibility. They hit two churches and a children's home. The nave of Seven Saints Church with its valuable wood carving of sittings was almost completely destroyed. Whole ranges of houses were wrecked in the two main streets of the city and several adjacent cities were hit.

Heavy bombs passed through several stories of the children's home, the Madonna Del Grappa, and caused a fire. Italian fireguards and police are still occupied in checking the violently raging fire.

Deeply moving scenes occurred when victims of the latest terror raids were recovered. The number of fatal casualties is yet undetermined because many people are still missing underneath the debris.

Five enemy planes were shot down during the attack on May 2.

Chungking Gets Loan

Special

LISBON, May 3.—The signing of a formal agreement to lend £15,000,000 to Chungking for war purchases and services in the British Empire area was announced today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, according to a London dispatch. Eden also stated that another agreement was signed with Chungking to provide the latter with lend-lease of arms, munitions and military equipment.

British Workers Strike

Special

LISBON, May 3.—More than 3,500 men and women workers at the Ford works in Dagenham, Essex, went on strike today in protest against the dismissal of one of the spokesmen of the workmen who had been discharged by the management for inferior work, according to a London dispatch.

ANGLO-U.S. OIL MEET ENDS

No Concrete Results Reached At Washington Talks

Special

LISBON, May 3.—The Anglo-American oil conference at Washington was concluded today without any results, according to a Reuter dispatch from London.

The report said that the conference had been purely "informative and not obligatory" and its purpose was to exchange opinions to clarify the different standpoints.

It added that the only decision reached was the recommendation to the Governments of both countries to appoint a permanent committee on the oil questions consisting of representatives of the governments as well as representatives from the British and American oil industry.

RED ARMY ATTACK IN SERETH STOPPED

Reich, Rumanian Troops Destroy 161 Tanks in Fresh Operation on East Front

Special

BERLIN, May 3.—The lull on the Eastern Front was broken 24 hours ago when the Soviets yesterday launched the much awaited large-scale attack in the middle Sereth sector with numerous infantry divisions and about 350 tanks, reported Colonel Ernst Von Hammer, D.N.B. military correspondent.

The Soviets attempted to break through the Targu Frumos area as well as on both sides of Sereth but were frustrated by the stubborn resistance and immediate counter-attacks launched by the German and Rumanian troops, he declared.

The first day concluded with a Reich and Rumanian defensive victory, he said, as 161 Soviet tanks were destroyed. Particular share in this success was due to the squadrons of German tank-destroying-planes which from the beginning of the fighting in numerous daring low-level attacks decimated the Soviet tank formations. The extent of this Red army defeat he stated is characterized by the fact that about 350 tanks were thrown into the battle.

The Soviet plane formations were likewise badly reduced by German fighter and destroyer formations as 22 Soviet machines were brought down while only three German planes are missing.

Viking Division Honored

Special

OSLO, May 3.—Norwegian volunteers of the Viking Division, who took part in the Cherkassy battle and are on leave now were received by Josef Terboven, Reich Commissioner for Norway, at his home yesterday and each one was presented with a gift in gratitude for their fighting. Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling, as well as Upper Group Leader Rediess, and several Norwegian ministers were present at the function.

Mexico to Ban Siesta

Special

LISBON, May 3.—The Mexican Government has decided to outlaw as of June 1 the siesta, the widespread Latin American custom of resting from two to three hours daily in the afternoon, according to a dispatch received here. A presidential decree ordered all employers to adopt the more conventional eight-hour day with an hour off for lunch. The decree said that too much time was wasted travelling to and from the office and home for the siesta.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL . . ¥135,000,000
President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
HEAD OFFICE
6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka.

NANKING IS AWARE OF JAPANESE AIMS

Cooperation With Nippon Will Bring About Robust China, Says Ambassador Tani

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 3.—"Sino-Japanese cooperation is very smooth and satisfactory," declared Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, when he met Japanese and Chinese reporters on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Tani had been conferring with Japanese and Chinese leaders of various circles for some days past with regard to the development of the National Government of China. Concerning the future Japanese policy toward China, he stated as follows:

"The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance concluded last October put the finishing touches to the new Japanese policy toward China. Chungking is still doubting Japan's true intentions, but these are fully understood by the people of the Nanking Government as well as by the Chinese people in the pacified zones.

"The new China has made remarkable progress during the past year and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that China's cooperation with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia has been noticeably strengthened of late.

"Taking advantage of President Wang Ching-wei's illness, the enemy is propagating that the morale of other leaders of the Nanking Government has declined considerably. But the situation is just the opposite. Ever since Chen Kung-po became Acting President, all the leaders of the National Government of China have carried on as before and are working harder than ever, as a result of which there have taken place many improvements such as the simplification of the government structure and the renovation of the Shanghai Municipal Administration. A particularly notable fact is that collaboration between Japan and China has recently become very smooth, thanks to clear recognition of the necessity of mutual trust and cooperation in the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia by the peoples of the two nations.

"Chungking is perhaps still unaware that the peoples of Greater East Asia are steadily uniting for the liberation of East Asia. However, as I have desired during the past year, I sincerely wish that even the people in Chungking will wake up and return to true Asiatics. I firmly believe that China's sincere and strenuous efforts to revive itself, coupled with cooperation between the two nations, will surely bring about not only a healthy and robust China but also contribute greatly to the liberation of Greater East Asia," concluded Ambassador Tani.

READJUSTMENT DECREE ON LABOR IS TIGHTENED

Members of Nippon Firms in Shanghai Cannot Retire Without Previous Permission

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 4.—Further tightening provisional labor readjustment regulations, the Japanese Consulate-General in a notification issued by May 1 banned the retirement of members from several important Japanese organs here without previous permission from the authorities concerned.

The organs affected are the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation, Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Central China branch of the Dojinkai Hospital.

It is understood that the Japanese Consulate-General will shortly apply the same ruling to the following organizations: Science Institute of the Chinese-Japanese Cultural Association, Central and South China Educational Society, Shanghai Asia Development Patriotic Association, Toa Research Institute, China Film Company and the China Broadcasting Corporation.

DR. ASAJIRO OKA DIES AT 77

Was Member of Imperial Academy; Funeral Rites Today

Dr. Asajiro Oka, 77, member of the Imperial Academy and honorary professor of Tokyo Higher Normal School, died of apoplexy on Tuesday at his Ushigome home and funeral services will be held at his residence on Friday at 2 p.m. in accordance with Buddhist rites.

The late Dr. Oka was a native of Shizuoka Prefecture and after specializing in zoology at Tokyo Imperial University, he continued his studies in zoology and geology in Germany. Upon returning to Japan, he taught at the Yamaguchi Boys' Higher School and later at the Tokyo Higher Normal School. He introduced the theory of evolution to Japan.

Worshippers See Stirring War Pictures Lined Along Compound at Yasukuni Shrine

To all worshippers who enter the sacred precincts of the Yasukuni Shrine through the main Torii, there is on view in the outer compound a series of realistic paintings, consisting of seven magnificent dioramas, of the battlegrounds on which thousands of Japan's manhood have given up their lives for their country in the War of Greater East Asia. There dioramas vividly portray the battles in the Solomons, New Britain, the New Guinea jungle, Burma and India.

These paintings were put on display on the occasion of the opening of the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival of Yasukuni Shrine which took place recently for four days from April 24 followed by the Regular Festival lasting three days from April 29, and will be on view until Sunday, May 7.

First in order comes the painting of the fierce naval battle off the Solomons in which Japanese Forces in small boats daringly defy the high waves in order to near the enemy ships, some of which are already in flames. The foam-crested waves, the rising flames from the burning ships, the blue sky and deep green waters make an unforgettable picture.

Second comes the hand-to-hand fighting in New Guinea jungles. It would seem to the observer that the jungle were almost alive, humid, sultry, full of unknown dangers. Giant trees stretch out boldly, their roots rising many feet out of the ground around which twine clinging, twisting vines. Through the occasional space in the thick treetops sunlight filters, bringing into view the activities of the Japanese soldiers as they put to rout those of the enemy who have not already been vanquished.

Next comes a scene of the fighting which is taking place along the Indo-Burmese border. Through thick white clouds the Japanese planes pursue the enemy who fall easy prey to the superb markmanship of the Japanese. Some of the enemy planes go straight down to their doom, leaving behind a trail of thick black smoke, while others twist and turn as if in agony in the midst of flames.

Then comes the ground battle on Bougainville. The once peaceful hillsides are now pock-marked with shell holes and everywhere there are the sorry remains of once magnificent trees. An air battle also is taking place at the same time overhead.

The scene of the battle at Rabaul is that of an air fight, with Japanese planes speeding through the clouds in perfect formation. Below are the placid waters and the brilliant green foliage of the tropics. A shattered U.S. plane lies on the ground, its jaunty insignia on one wing making a reminder of the once carefree men who had maneuvered it.

The last two scenes are those of the severe fighting raging near Imphal.

JAVA ADMINISTRATION STRENGTHENS ECONOMY

More Islanders Will Be Admitted to Participate in Economic Management

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 4.—With the object of further bolstering the economic strength of Java, the Japanese Military Administration authorities announced new measures aimed to stimulate the development of the local inhabitants' economic faculties.

More local economic officials will be admitted in economic administrative organs as price officers as well as members of other Government committees to map out economic administrative measures. Not only Government organs but also civilian enterprises and Japanese nationals have been urged to afford more important posts to local men of ability.

The development of local industries will be further encouraged by the Government's positive assistance through financial, technical as well as material means.

The Spokesman of the Military Administration emphasized that the basic ideas for the new measures lie in the construction of a New Order in Java's economic structure based on the spirit of public service entirely getting rid of evil influences of the liberalistic economic order of the past years. He added that a preparatory committee will be formed shortly to arrange practical measures.

Rites for Ogawa Set

Eulogizing the outstanding contribution of Kanji Ogawa of the Japan Airways Company, who died of illness on February 17 of this year in the Southern Regions while in the service of the Army, funeral services will be held on May 13 at the Aoyama Funeral Hall under the sponsorship of the classmates of the deceased.

Aquino Reaches Mukden

Domei

MUKDEN, May 3.—Members of the Philippine Gratitude Mission to Japan headed by Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, who are visiting Manchoukuo, arrived here from Hsinking by air this afternoon. The party visited the Manchoukuo Aircraft Corporation before registering at the Yamato Hotel.

FIGHTS 60 ENEMY PLANES BUT GETS TO BASE SAFELY

Captain Yamamoto, After Bombing Ledo, Crashes and Follows Jungle Trail

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, May 1.—Miraculously escaping death in the jungles, Captain Junzo Yamamoto who escorted the Japanese Bomber Units raiding the Ledo oilfield on March 27, returned safely to his base on April 4.

Heading for their home base on March 27 after having completed their bombing attack on the Ledo oilfield, the Japanese Bomber Units were suddenly attacked by more than 60 enemy fighter planes. The Japanese fighter planes immediately took up the enemy's challenge, subjecting him to a ferocious combat.

While Captain Yamamoto was fighting with several enemy P-51's, his plane was hit in the tank by an enemy bullet. Immediately determining to self-blast, he dipped his wings in farewell to his comrade planes and plunged into the cloud banks. As he made his way southward, his plane lost altitude, flying at a speed of only 100 kilometers an hour. However, with skilful maneuvering, he was able to cross the Chindwin River before the plane struck with a crash in the nearby jungle.

When Captain Yamamoto recovered consciousness after being thrown from his damaged plane, he found himself with a wounded forehead and a broken right wrist. Barely managing to crawl to his plane, he grabbed a pencil and with his left hand wrote on the plane: "March 27, 10 a.m. Captain Yamamoto self-blasted."

Then with his pistol with only one remaining bullet in his left hand, he staggered southward. The jungle was rampant with leeches and wild animals with no signs of a human being. Only the roaring of wild animals could be heard. To make matters worse, not a drop of water was available. Presently night fell.

When the weird night finally gave way to daylight, Captain Yamamoto heard the welcome sound of guns booming in the distance. Laboriously walking all day through the jungle, he finally reached a Japanese artillery position. From there he again made his way step by step until he miraculously returned to his base on April 4.

Hashizume, 81-Year-Old Seaman, Serving As Chief Engineer of Nippon Transport

At the age of 81, Katsumasa Hashizume, the oldest seamen in actual service in Japan, who has spent 40 years on the sea is now fervently engaged in the transportation task aboard the XX Maru as chief engineer, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Born in Nishinomiya City, Mr. Hashizume is a graduate of the Tokyo Higher Mercantile Marine School. Immediately upon his graduation, he started his career as a seamen, in the employment of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. He participated in the Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War and the First World War and on many occasions was awarded special rewards for his distinguished services in wartime transportation.

In 1920, he retired, but with the commencement of the China Affair, he volunteered to serve the Navy, fully confident of his health and vigor.

At Hakodate where his transport anchored for a little while, he cheerfully said, "As long as I am able to stand on my feet, I am determined to continue my work. I am happy to have been given a chance to sacrifice my life for the cause of the nation." Healthy and robust, he did not look his age.

He is now aboard the XX Maru which was seized as a war trophy from the enemy. One of his grandsons is now serving the Navy as a sub-lieutenant in the Southern Regions.

BALDWIN DECRIES CHUNGKING ABILITY

Warns America Regime Is Not to Be Relied Upon as Force in Anti-Axis Camp

The abuse which America, Britain and Chungking have been levelling at each other, has shown a marked increase recently, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi on May 2.

Typical of the criticism of the Chungking regime now being voiced in America and Britain, is Hanson Baldwin's recent article in the New York Times. Warning the American public that Chungking is not to be relied upon as a force in the anti-Axis camp, Baldwin stressed the need of the Americans to revise their estimate of the military power of Chungking and of preparing for the economic collapse of the Chungking regime.

On the other hand, up till now, pro-Chungking writers had been concentrating on an attack against Britain. Their criticisms became particularly outspoken between the time the Burma Route fell into Japanese hands and the commencement of the Nippon advance into India.

Stresses Chungking's Power

More recently, however, Chungking writers have been as equally critical of America as they have been of Britain. Reacting against the increasing antagonism of America toward Chungking, the Chungking press has for some time been laying greater stress on the importance of Chungking as a force on the East Asiatic front. From this it can be gathered that Chungking, more keenly aware than ever of its absolute dependence upon material aid from America, is attempting to win the favor of America and also of Britain.

A recent editorial in the Ta Kung Pao clearly revealed this attitude of Chungking in regard to America and Britain. The editorial, in substance follows:

"It will be recalled that at the time the War of Greater East Asia broke out two years ago, the American and British public paid Chungking empty compliments. Today we find popular opinion in both America and Britain highly critical of Chungking. We fear that these critics are laboring under the illusion that America and Britain can triumph over Japan without the aid of Chungking. This, however, is far from the truth.

"Separately, neither America, nor Britain, nor the Soviet Union can hope to gain victory. Though America is apparently the leader of the anti-Axis camp, it would have been powerless to prevent an invasion of the American continent by the German forces had it not been for British aid in the Atlantic.

"Similarly, could the lightning operations of Japan have been stopped at Pearl Harbor had it not been for Chungking's resistance in China?

"With the Soviet Union also, though it is putting up a brave fight against Germany, could it accomplish so much without the material assistance of America and Britain?"

YOUTHS FROM 6 NATIONS OPEN MEET IN NANKING

Visit Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Mausoleum; Exchange Broadcasts Feting President's Birthday

Domei

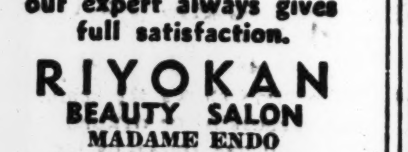
NANKING, May 3.—The opening ceremony of the collective camping exercises and of the general youths review was held here at 7 a.m. today attended by thousands of young boys and girls including delegates from Japan, Germany, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and the Provisional Government of Free India.

After the ceremony, the delegates worshipped at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum and in the evening, they celebrated the birthday of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China by exchanging broadcasts, participated in by the delegates of the six countries.

Tomorrow, a general youths' review will be held by the 6,000 youths. Saturday's program includes an athletic meet and a grand camp-fire, and on Sunday the closing ceremony will be held at 6 a.m.

High Class Hair Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.

RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—
Modern equipment



No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

East Asia Round-Up

Issuing Commemorative Stamps

Domei

MANILA, May 4.—To commemorate the second anniversary of the fall of Corregidor, the Bureau of Communications will place on sale on May 8 special surcharged stamps of the denominations of five and 12 centavos. The stamps, bearing the picture of Moro Vinta and an airplane respectively, have been printed over "Republika Ng Pilipinas" and "5-7-44."

Many Donations Made

Special

DJAKARTA, May 4.—Following the report that the Indonesian merchants here donated 50,000 guilders to purchase planes for the Japanese Army on May 1, the Djakarta Chinese Residents' Association on Tuesday contributed another 50,000 guilders to the Java Home Defense and Welfare Society while the Tjirebon Chinese Residents' Association gave 100,000 guilders. The Indonesian merchants in Semarang and Koedoes also presented 8,500 guilders toward the plane fund.

Abrogating Permit System

Domei

DAIREN, May 4.—The Kwantung Government on Tuesday announced the complete rescission of the permit system for the importation and exportation of goods between Manchoukuo and Kwantung Territory in line with the suspension of the customs tariff between Manchoukuo and Japan. The interflow of designated goods between Japan and Kwantung Territory will, however, be placed under the control of designated agents.

Government Students Chosen

Special

MANILA, May 4.—The names of 25 young men who have been chosen as Government students to Japan was announced on Tuesday by the Malacanan. One of those selected is Jose Abad Santos, son of the former Philippine Secretary of Justice, who is already in Tokyo.

Savings Week Starts

Special

SHONAN, May 4.—Another Savings Week started on May 1 to further drive home to the public of the importance of saving surplus money during wartime. Commemorative stamp is being used during the week to cancel all mail and mobile post office units are touring the various districts on a huge publicity campaign.

Java Building Dam

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, May 4.—Djogja Sultanate has appropriated 500,000 guilders for the construction of a dam on the Progo River, which will irrigate rice fields in Koelonprogo which is dependent on rain exclusively. Two Japanese experts will direct the work due to start shortly.

Calcium Tablets Made

Special

MANILA, May 4.—Successful manufacture on a large-scale of calcium compound tablets containing calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate has been achieved by local pharmaceutical laboratories under the auspices of the Bureau of Science. The tablets have been found to be superior for pulmonary tuberculosis, rickets, pregnancy, tetany hemorrhage, inflammations and skin rashes.

Boxing Champs Crowned

Domei

SHONAN, May 4.—"Tiger" Aman, classy Malai fighter, scored another brilliant victory when he stopped Kid Cabanella in the 7th round in the scheduled 15-round bout at the New World Arena on Monday to become Malai's new featherweight champion. Aman finished his opponent with a terrific short right to the face. In a semi-windup, Kid Pancho outpointed Fighting Hassan over 10 rounds for Shonan's bantamweight title.

Revising Exchange Control

Domei

MACASSAR, May 4.—To further bolster exchange control in the Southern Regions under the jurisdiction of Japanese naval authorities, revised regulations for the control of exchange will be enforced as from May 15. It will tighten restrictions over remittances by placing the movement of capital between regions under Japanese administration under the control of competent banks.

More Saltfields Set

Special

PATI, May 4.—The seashore at Rembang will soon be developed into extensive saltfields as part of the increased salt output plan in Java.

New Commissioner Named

Special

MANILA, May 4.—Major-General Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff of the former Philippine army on Monday took the oath of office as Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu before President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan.

Indonesian Girls Active

Special

DJAKARTA, May 4.—Forty Indonesian girls selected from Djakarta Province are undergoing a one-month training here since April 29 to be leaders of the Srikandi Corps, which is an organization of girl pioneers to reconstruct Indonesian homelife on a war-footing basis. The corps was founded by Governor Soetardjo Kartohadikoesoemo of Djakarta.

Castor Industry Promising

Special

MALANG, May 4.—The planting of castor oil plants promises to foster another new industry as the Malang Provincial Office announced the successful series of experiments in raising castor leaf-eating silkworms.

Textile Firm Planned

Special

HSINKING, May 4.—The Manchuria Textile Company will be shortly established by merging the existing Manchuria Textile Federation and all other organizations connected with the textile industry in the country.

Urges Increased Output

Domei

SHONAN, May 4.—"Greater East Asia has inexhaustible resources and it only remains for us to produce as much as our frontline soldiers require to make victory certain," declared Lim Chong-pang, Chinese representative on the Consultative Board of the Shonan Municipality, in a stirring address to the city's industrial workers on Monday.

Joining Defense Corps

Special

SINGARADJA, May 4.—Throwing away his position as tribal chief which had been handed down by his ancestors, 40-year-old I. Made Poetoe has resolved to enter the ranks of the Bali Volunteer Defense Corps.

Feting Labor Day

Domei

MANILA, May 4.—President Jose P. Laurel on Tuesday issued a proclamation calling on all inhabitants of the Philippines to perform actual manual labor on the first Republic Labor Day, which will be observed on May 6.

Women Department Set

Domei

SHONAN, May 4.—The Women Department of the Malai Welfare Association, organized by 350 Malai women here, will hold inaugural ceremonies on May 30. Its formation was proposed by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Supreme Adviser in Malai, last year and was brought to a successful realization through the efforts of Miss Miyoko Tsuchida of the Education Department of the Shonan Special Municipality.

Exempted From Fees

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 4.—Chinese and Eurasians residing in Java will be exempted hereafter from paying registration fees, it was announced on May 1. Hitherto, all nationals of neutral countries and Asiatics were registered with 150 and 80 guilders charged to European men and women respectively, and 100 and 50 guilders to Asiatic men and women respectively.

Addresses Church Meeting

Domei

MANILA, May 4.—"Mankind, for all the many setbacks suffered time and again, is essentially on the march to greater things," President Jose P. Laurel said in a message on the occasion of the consecration of Enrique Sobrepena as Presiding Bishop of the Evangelical Church in the Philippines held at the conclusion of the three-day Church Conference on April 30.

Working for Asia

Domei

HONGKONG, May 4.—"I am an East Asiatic and if it is for the good of East Asia, I would like to do my best," declared Aw Boon Haw, noted "Tiger Balm King," multi-millionaire, and an influential leader of the Malai and Chinese overseas merchants, in determining to cooperate fully toward the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. Formerly strongly anti-Japanese and a supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, he is now living a peaceful life in his palatial mansion here.

ASO KANKO HOTEL

Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Praize (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled in Pot Stills
And Aged in Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(EAST ASIA TRAVEL CORPORATION
formed on December 1, 1943, through the merger of the TOA RYOKO SYA (Toa Tourist Bureau) and the KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI (Board of Tourist Industry).
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Otemati Nityome, Kozimatiku, TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES: Tokyo, Keizyo, Taihoku, Hoten, Peking, Shanghai.
LOCAL OFFICES: in almost all the principal cities in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and in the important districts in the South.
Aim: Enhancement of Culture and Civilization by TRAVEL for Which Purpose All Kinds of Travel Facilities and Cultural Information Are Offered.

MANCHOU STEPS UP FOODSTUFF OUTPUT

Good Results Already Seen as Goals Set For Increased Production Surpassed

Domei

HSINKING, May 3.—The latest survey has revealed that highly satisfactory results are being attained in Manchoukuo's foodstuff production program launched last year with goals for increased production surpassed.

On marketable foodstuffs the goal was set last year at 10 per cent over the previous year's goal for native farmers and 70 per cent for immigrant farmers. Figures for marketed foodstuffs the first 10 days of January however, showed that this goal was surpassed. As further good results were recorded since then, a commendation ceremony was held in the middle of last month in Hsinking honoring those responsible for increased production.

This year's program calls for another 10 per cent increase by native farmers and 100 per cent increase in the production by immigrant farmers.

A favorable start has already been made in the spring cultivation. The cultivation was begun earlier than in former years immediately following the thawing season in response to the slogan of early sowing. The sowing of wheat is scheduled to begin this month. The planting of a variety of crops this year has already been planned and the cultivation of soya beans will be stepped up. Among other foodstuffs which will also be produced in larger quantities are sweet and Irish potatoes.

Meanwhile, unprecedented reclamation work on idle lands is now being carried on in 14 districts along the Second Sungari River and the East Liao River to enlarge Manchoukuo's area under cultivation. A vast land reclamation project on East Liao River swung into the second stage with the advent of fine spring weather and an army of National Labor Service Corps and Patriotic Labor Service Corps is engaged in work. With the date of the completion of the project set for fall, several thousand kilometers of aqueducts to irrigate paddy-fields will be completed this year.

To date, 30 per cent of the entire project has been completed, while 60 per cent of the irrigation system was finished at the end of April. Manchoukuo has a vast area of 20,000,000 hectares of arable land and undeveloped plains. Of this area, 6,000,000 hectares were cultivated with comparative ease.

Holding Rites For War Dead

Joint naval funeral services for the late Captain Juji Murata, who was promoted by two ranks for his outstanding aerial achievements in the Southern Regions, and other war-dead will be solemnized at the Saseho Naval Station on Saturday at 10 a.m.

Records & Gramophone
Special Store
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jimbo-cho Tram Stop
Side Street Kanda Nikkatu

HAKATA HOTEL
Fukuoka, Nippon
APPROACH:
Very conveniently located to the Hakata Railway Station and to the office of the Nippon Airways Co., Fukuoka.
GOOD MEALS: Comfortable Rooms
ROOM RATES (E.P.):
Single with bath ......¥ 9.90 and up
Double with bath ....¥14.00 " "
K. Muta, Proprietor I. Yoshida, Manager

Classified Ads.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH, experienced, wishes to work for foreign family of two or bachelor. Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

FOREIGN house, stucco outside, 45 tsubo, Yokohama free zone, 7 rooms, servants quarters, tiled bath-room with bath, telephone, gas, running water and outside well, partly furnished, also 187 tsubo land. Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

SOFA with two armchairs and dining table with eight chairs both in set also medium size carpet, all of good taste. Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4450.

Instruction

GERMAN, English lessons for beginners and advanced. Grammar and conversation. Visiting no objection. Apply Mm. Brooten, No. 21, Yamamoto-dori Itchome, Kobe.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3682, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holiday. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome. 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

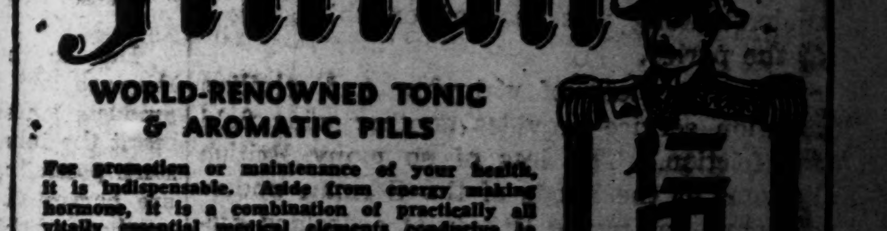
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

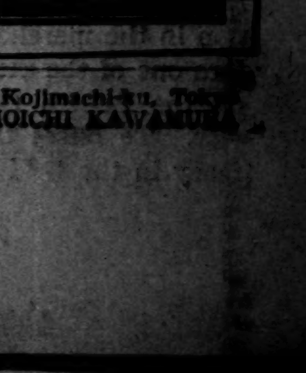
TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel.Ginza(57)1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING


KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO. 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA
TEL. NO. 4 & 331

Jintan
WORLD-RENOWNED TONIC
& AROMATIC PILLS
For promotion or maintenance of your health, it is indispensable. Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health.
Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.



Office:..............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer......................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 382, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1944

The Stettinius-Eden Meetings

The Anglo-American conference which was held during the past two weeks between United States Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has just been brought to a close. Significantly its termination has not been accompanied with the customary blaring official announcements. The brevity of the meeting in itself had apparently precluded the possibility of any outstanding accomplishment or any fundamental readjustments in the antagonistic policies of these two countries.

This parley, therefore, could hardly have been of any spectacular significance. It was probably intended more as a forerunner of other Anglo-American negotiations, Stettinius and Eden merely confining themselves to exploratory discussions of the numerous conflicting problems pending between these two countries. The bitter competition between the United States and Britain for the development of the oil resources in the Near East, the question of post-war foreign trade, world-wide civil air and merchant shipping services, the squabble over the Lend-Lease arrangement, and the mutual misunderstanding regarding the status of the French Committee for National Liberation were undoubtedly among the major problems which demanded the urgent and serious consideration of Stettinius and Eden.

The difficulties of reaching any fundamental agreements on these issues can probably be better understood against the backdrop of the historical events of the past thirty years. The first World War proved to be a stupendous force in upsetting the preponderance of power enjoyed in the nineteenth century by Britain and in elevating the United States to the forefront of international politics. The United States emerged in 1918 a confident Power, with a navy superior to the battered British armada and with enormous financial strength as the world's greatest creditor nation. The present global war has only served to accentuate this disparity in the political, economic and military strength of these two countries, engendering new jealousies, conflict in ambitions and rankling discord.

In the Latin American countries, the conflict between the United States and Britain is mainly economic, a struggle for markets, raw materials and a lucrative field for long-term investments. The designation by the United States delegate to the Pan-American Conference at Santiago in 1923 of Central America and the Caribbean Basin as special spheres of influence of the United States was a demonstration of the growing influence of the Northern Colossus and the weakening position of the British in Latin America. Today, with the ignominious British retreat from Argentina, their most important financial bastion in South America, the British influence in the Western Hemisphere has been considerably eclipsed. But the bitter struggle is by no means ended; the financial leaders and exporters of Britain are determined to carry the fight into the post-war period. Such a fierce conflict in the field of trade, arising from deeply-rooted jealousies and irreconcilable ambitions, could scarcely have been adjusted by Stettinius and Eden in their brief exploratory talks. That Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, in a speech before American businessmen at Charleston, West Virginia, just a few days after the end of the Stettinius-Eden meeting, had to plead for a share in the post-war trade significantly indicates that no understanding was reached on this subject at the parley.

The problem of shipping and civilian aviation service provides another wide field for friction. The loss of so many British bottoms at the hands of the German undersea craft has placed Britain at a decided disadvantage in the coming post-war shipping race. How to regain her predominant position in the merchant shipping world is therefore one of the most important tasks imposed on the British Government by the present war. To offset this disadvantage by supremacy in the field of world-wide civil air service through the utilization of the innumerable air bases which could be built throughout the British Empire is the ambition of the British people today. To acquire the right of using these airfields in common with the British Government is the objective of the United States. The obstacles in reaching a complete understanding on this subject have been amply revealed by the necessity of holding a separate aviation conference between United States Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle and British Lord Privy Seal, Lord Beaverbrook.

The imperious American scheme to build an oil pipeline across the plains of the Middle East is another cause for Anglo-American disharmony. The British have always considered the Near and Middle East as their traditional sphere of influence, but the United States has now openly extended her grasping hands to this area, thus endangering Britain's life-line. Stettinius could not have possibly made any consequential concessions to Eden here, for Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, speaking for President Franklin Roosevelt, has time and again announced the determination of the American Government to carry out the project, whatever the opposition.

The problem of the Lend-Lease goods and of their payment furnishes still another area of conflict. The United States House Naval Affairs Sub-Committee considers the islands in the Caribbean which were leased from Britain for 99 years in exchange for 50 American destroyers as good down payment on the Lease-Lend deliveries. But Eden could not have made any concessions to Stettinius here, for Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons on April 26: "There is not the slightest question of any cession of the British territories—not the slightest." The question of Lend-Lease payments thus will continue in the future to form a very irritating sore in the relations of the United States and Britain.

The French Committee for National Liberation under De Gaulle is another problem rankling the Anglo-American countries. Britain's support of De Gaulle and the refusal of the United States to recognize this regime provide the sparks of discord. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's insistence only last month that De Gaulle's regime is a committee and not a provisional government of France and the free hand given to General Dwight Eisenhower, American Commander-in-Chief in Europe, to deal with any French faction in settling the muddled French political situation, if and when the Second Front is formed, barred any fundamental agreement from being reached by Stettinius and Eden.

So obvious are the difficulties of any basic readjustments in the relations of the United States and Britain that it is now very questionable if the Governments of these two countries had really anticipated any tangible, noteworthy accomplishments from the Stettinius-Eden parley. It is clear that no matter how many more conferences may be held in the future, the antithetical ambitions—the United States scheme for world hegemony and Britain's determination to resist any American encroachments on her imperial domains and commercial preserves elsewhere—will bring about a fiery struggle of unusual violence between these two countries. That is inevitable. The Stettinius-Eden conversations, covering such varied topics as shipping, air service, cartels, currencies, oil, island bases, dissident French and other issues over which there is so much disagreement between the Anglo-Americans, have served to re-emphasize the fact that professed British-American unity is more hollow than real.

A Year Ago Today

May 5, 1943

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo arrived in Manila today for the purpose of inspecting the military situation and conditions in the military administration as well as to hold a frank exchange of views with Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas.

* * *

Senator James Eastland submitted today to the Unittd States Senate a bill to punish anyone found guilty of starting a strike or participating in any act that delays or hinders production at war industry plants with two years' imprisonment or a fine of $10,000.

* * *

Due to the drought that prevailed in Honan Province and the neighboring regions, agricultural products suffered a disastrous decrease and as a result the inhabitants are now confronted with the stark possibility of starvation before the new crops are harvested. The Chungking regime has taken no thoroughgoing counter-measures to alleviate the situation and have prohibited the local vernaculars and magazines from publishing the actual conditions.

* * *

More than 50,000 workers employed in the metal industry in Australia decided to strike because as Anzac Day fell on Sunday this year, they were not given an extra holiday.

Cordell Hull on America's Foreign Policy

By Japonicus

II

Neutrality

Another general feature closely related to the above is that Mr. Hull's address clarifies America's intention to direct her foreign policy along the lines of power politics. It vaunts America's mobilization of strength before and after her entry into the war. He concludes, "There are desperate periods still before us, but we have built the strength we sought and need only to maintain the will to use it." And America is determined to utilize her strength to browbeat neutrals, to exterminate the forms of government she does not understand, and to build up a world regime suitable to herself in unison, if possible, with the British Empire and the Soviet Union. Under the brazen-faced display of force is evinced the doctrine of America's "Manifest Destiny" in bolder relief than at the time when America entered on her imperialistic career at the close of the last century.

A power-political turn of mind is most bluntly revealed in her policy toward neutral countries. According to Mr. Hull America tried her best to reduce the trade of the neutrals with the Axis Powers, but because of limited strength she had to accept compromises. But now, with a show of her accumulated strength, America "asks them only, but with insistence" not to aid the enemy by permitting official German agents to carry on alleged activities of espionage against the anti-Axis within neutral borders, by sending to Germany essential ingredients of steel which kill anti-Axis soldiers, or by permitting highly skilled workers and factories to supply industrial products. In pursuance of this determined policy, measures of overt or veiled coercion have been employed against Argentina, Eire, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey. If these smaller neutrals continue to have dealings with Germany, as they have a perfect right to do under international law, they are to be threatened with economic boycott by America and her allies. Should they submit to America's dictation, they might not only be denied by Germany the obtaining of supplies necessary for their country but they would cease to be neutrals. Thus by a display of superior might, America is trying to "hold up" innocent and law-abiding nations. It, therefore, sounds highly cynical for Mr. Hull to state in this connection, "We have scrupulously respected the sovereignty of these nations." As if the right to remain a neutral is not based on sovereignty!

It is a well-known fact that the American practice on neutrality founded on George Washington's foreign policy has guided the development of the law of neutrality. The Proclamations of Neutrality, 1793, and of 1794, as well as the Neutrality Law of 1804, laid the foundations of modern international law and customs on neutrality. The amicable settlement of the Alabama claims during the administration of President Grant is not only the greatest of all international arbitrations but marks a signal contribution to the further development of the law of neutrality. In 1812 America went to war with England to protect her neutral rights. At the time of the first World War Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, wrote a number of notes to both of the belligerents in order to safeguard her neutrality, and when she declared war against Germany in 1917, she did so upon the pretext that her neutral rights had been violated. Prior to the outbreak of the present European War, America tried to prevent being drawn into the struggle through the enactment of the Neutrality Laws of 1935 and 1937, the latter containing the famous "cash and carry" clause. The Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939 evinced America's intention to remain neutral, though it smoothed the way for Britain to obtain the munitions of war. At a later stage, however, America through Mr. Roosevelt's influence abandoned, on a plea of self-defense, her long-cherished tradition of neutrality through such measures as the passing of the "Lend-Lease" Act, the establishment of naval bases on British territory, the occupation of Greenland and Iceland, and the convoying of her merchantmen to ensure supply of munitions to Britain. Now after her own entry into the War, America goes further and exercises coercion on others to give up their neutrality.

Franklin Roosevelt is fast demolishing the magnificent edifice of the law of neutrality which, during the past centuries, his predecessors patiently constructed and which has had the wholesome function of checking the spread of war. An eminent publicist once said: "Is neutrality or belligerency to be encouraged? All through the 19th century the tendency certainly was to discourage belligerency; nations could always settle their quarrels peaceably, and if they chose to fight, neutrals must not be damnified beyond the minimum. The 20th century with its Kiplings, its Nietzsches, its Strindbergs, its Bernhardts, its Roosevelts and its other apostles of violence, is inclined to think with Stevens that 'we have let brutality die out too much' and seems to give the belligerents its head." In mentioning the Roosevelts the learned author perhaps has Teddy's "Big Stick" in mind. Theodore, however, was sane enough as compared with Franklin, who is now acting on the "bedlam" theory that sanctions against "aggressors" should form the foundations of international peace. By conceiving of world peace as an entity to be supported by force in all cases of alleged aggression, he endeavors to usher in a regime in which neutrality totally disappears and every conflict between nations develops into a world conflagration.

Incidentally it may be noticed that her coercive measures against neutrals are directed toward smaller countries only. America's accumulated strength is apparently insufficient to put pressure on the Soviet Union, a neutral in the Pacific War. By the way, it is significant that the Soviet Union does not seem to be supporting America and Britain in their new moves against smaller European neutrals.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Thou Help of the afflicted,
To whom save thee shall I make
known my misery?

My heart is thine abode,
Yet is it held in thrall by sin:

Folly, delusion, greed,
Pride, anger, passion—
All these, thy foes, have entered
in:
With tyranny intolerable
They beat me down, they strangle
me:

Helpless I am and all alone,
My foes are legion:

Helper have I none,
Save thee, thou Refuge and Defender of the needy:

Make haste, make haste, my God,
Thieves rifle thy abode;
Alas, alas, the shame of it!
Make haste, O Lord, and save.

Fruits of Wisdom

Surely they who devour the possessions of orphans unjustly shall swallow down nothing but fire into their bellies, and shall broil in raging flames.—Koran.

* * *

There is no man so good, who, were he to submit all his thoughts and actions to the law, would not deserve hanging 10 times in his life.—Montaigne.

* * *

The style shows the man. Whether in speaking or writing, a gentleman is always known by his style.—From the Latin.

* * *

The bow cannot possibly always stand bent, nor can human nature or human frailty subsist without some lawful recreation.—Cervantes.

* * *

The society of women is the element of good manners.—Goethe.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF NATIONS AT WAR

Discontent Rises Menacingly in Anglo-U.S. Camp

By NAKA FUNATA

(From the Diamond)

Marked changes have come over the economic situation in every warring country. Even in the United States and Britain where Government control is abhorred and liberalism is prized above anything else, extreme measures of wartime planned economy have been enforced under Roosevelt's and Churchill's dictatorial leadership until the people have raised the outcry, "We must get back our own freedom before we restore the freedom of other peoples."

Wartime economy, needless to say, is to be operated with the objective of victory in war. All measures must be carefully planned and carried on with this all-important and clear-cut goal in view. It is inevitable, under the circumstances, that all practices of free economy should be discarded in favor of management on a controlled basis.

Germany's controlled economy is a step ahead of that of many other countries. The Soviet Union's long-time planned economy has many features, which come into relief in the present situation where it is impossible to distinguish clearly between finance, economy and national life and all national activities must be subordinated to the objective of victory in war.

Because of the very nature of wartime economy, it is only natural that its focal point should shift from money to goods, from goods to labor. Another way of putting it is that the focal point shifts from commerce to industry, from industry to agriculture, with free trade giving way to a self-sufficiency arrangement based on bloc economy. The War of Greater East Asia may be said to have established a lead in the world in bringing about such a metamorphosis.

In the early stage of the China Affair, emphasis was laid on fund program, importance being attached to the preservation and acquisition of foreign funds, and only lukewarm measures being taken as regards national consumption.

As the Affair progressed and the international situation grew in stringency, however, rapid transformations came over our war economy (and finance) and blockade economy founded on the principle of self-sufficiency was taken to externally, while internally, controlled economy was increasingly intensified.

Increase Fighting Strength

In the current decisive stage of the war, extraordinary measures are demanded in order to increase fighting strength, but, at the same time, a tendency has arisen to discuss post-war change-overs, and this is particularly the case in the United States.

As the self-appointed Arsenal of the Anti-Axis, America mobilized her vaunted resources and strove frantically for a maximum expansion of her munitions industries. However, the temporary successes on the war fronts since last autumn created a mirage of an early victory in the minds of the American people, and the financial circles of the country since the year-end have been busy discussing postwar change-overs, with opinion sharply divided over whether liberation should be revived or whether Government control should be kept up after the war. So serious is this internal dissension over postwar programs that it has given rise to a number of Administration-Congress frictions. The storm in Congress in February over the Presidential veto on the tax increase bill was one instance. The rankling discord between the White House and Congress over the continuation of the Law for the Negotiation of War Contracts, the Food Price Law Bill, the bill for prolonging the Economic Stabilization Law, the National Service Act Bill, etc. proposed in the Presidential message to Congress in January is another.

No less serious is the internal friction in Britain. Even members of the Government party in the Parliament are airing discontent with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. One manifestation of this discontent was the recent muddle over the education bill. Although Churchill tided over the difficulty by forcing a vote of confidence, indications point to the inevitability of a major Cabinet reshuffle. Incidentally, in Britain's case, Parliamentary discontent is not so much with the Government's postwar plans as with its diplomacy, especially its subservience to the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

At any rate, in both countries, popular discontent is threatening to burst as economic control is further intensified and takes on increasingly dictatorial coloring.

In the case of Japan, however, it is inconceivable that the highest economic policy will undergo any major change, either in its operation or conception, even after the war. It is expected that the program of self-sufficiency for the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia will be carried on intact in the postwar days without the slightest chance of a difference in public opinion occurring as in the enemy countries.

Accordingly, all our decisive war emergency measures can be pushed unswervingly, thus enabling strict adherence to the present economic order in our country. Indeed, only by sticking to our present economic order can we win the war and proceed to the operation of postwar economy.

Our Relations With China

Mutual Respect and Understanding Will Engender Sino-Japanese Sentiment of Unity

Editor's Note: Nothing short of true spiritual collaboration between Japan and China can stabilize East Asia, and as to how to promote mutual understanding and respect between the two nations, Daijo Tokiwa sets forth interesting views in an article entitled the "Cultural Ties With China," appearing in the Chuo Koron.

There is little doubt that there is a widespread desire among the Chinese people for hearty cooperation with Japan. And yet things in China are not necessarily moving exactly in the direction of this cooperation. This is presumably ascribable largely to the misgiving entertained by some Chinese that their country might be converted into a vassal-State of Japan. Such an apprehension is, of course, without foundation, and it is to be hoped that it may be removed by promoting cultural intercourse between the two nations.

What is most important on the part of the Japanese people is to recognize and respect Chinese culture. The need has recently been increasingly felt of cultural intercourse, and various undertakings to this end have been taken in hand. Yet there seem to be comparatively few undertakings which are based on a real appreciation of Chinese culture.

Chinese civilization may be, generally speaking, in a disordered and confused state, but the fact remains that it contains what is very precious. Without due appreciation of this truth on our part, it would be impossible for us to reach a thorough understanding with Chinese intellectuals. What, then, should be done to promote understanding?

First of all, it is necessary to recognize and honor Japanese students of Chinese culture who are held in regard among the Chinese people. To do honor to such scholars will be conducive to a general recognition of Chinese culture.

As interest in China dwindled, students of things Chinese were apt to be ignored. Failure to recognize and honor earnest students of things Chinese is responsible partly for the deplorable fact that the study of China which is very urgently needed has been making very slow progress, and that few young Japanese scholars have been directing attention to such studies.

Recommend Good Books

Next, it is advisable to take steps to recommend publicly good books written on China. In any branch of Chinese learning, there is a plethora of material for study, and this, coupled with a singular lack of system, makes it difficult for scholars to systematize the results of his studies. It takes them twenty or thirty years to reduce the fruit of their researches to a system. And such a system, of necessity, affords room for criticism. Here, it offers a striking contrast with studies in Western learning which are very systematically carried on. Supposing that the same period of years is devoted to the study of Western and Chinese learning, the results yielded in the former may be quite noteworthy while those in the latter may be less noticeable. This is due, not to the inferiority of ability on the part of the students of Chinese learning, but to the difference in character, in the methods employed and in the materials available for study. In such circumstances, the study of China is apt to attract little attention. There are nevertheless some Japanese scholars whose researches have yielded such excellent results that they have won high praise and admiration among the Chinese people. If such works are duly recognized and publicly commended, the step will meet with the high approbation of Chinese intellectuals. The growth of this sense of gratification among them will be the occasion for closer cultural understanding between the two nations.

It is also advisable, in the permanent interest of the State, to create a chair or initiate a course of lectures on Chinese culture at Japanese colleges and universities. With perfect accord and unity established between Japan and China, we can face the world with absolute confidence. Unfortunately, there has been an insufficient study of China in Japan, and this has led to a lack of understanding, with the natural result that the sense of misgiving has been created among the Chinese people regarding Japan. To remedy this deplorable situation, it is necessary for us to study China and her people more deeply so as to understand them better.

Another step to be recommended is to see that such Japanese as are held in love and regard among the Chinese people are given special treatment as high advisers to the Government and such policies and measures as are commended by them be carried out. It sometimes happens that, so far from being treated with respect, such Japanese as have lived long in China and are held in high regard in that country are disregarded or misunderstood in Japan. Needless to say, such an inconsiderate treatment accorded to them is calculated to arouse misgivings and misunderstandings in the Chinese mind.

Encourage Students of Culture

It is also important to improve the existing organs of research for Chinese culture and to give encouragement to, and devise measures for the training of, students of Chinese culture. Chinese men of culture want Japanese men of learning to cooperate with culturally, but there may not be many Japanese who will answer their requirements. Needless to say, those to be sent to China must be men who can win the confidence and respect of the Chinese people, as otherwise they will fail of their mission. And it requires a man of good learning to win the confidence and respect of the Chinese people, as otherwise they will fail of their mission. And it requires a man of good learning to win the confidence and respect of the Chinese with whom they come in contact. Steps should therefore be taken to provide equipment for the training of qualified persons.

Then, we must do honor to pioneers in the work of Sino-Japanese cooperation. We have had and actually have many public-spirited men who, in the permanent interest of the State, worked or are working silently and patiently for the cooperation with China. These patriots may not themselves seek recognition or reward, but by giving them due honor we can deepen the Chinese sense of confidence in Japan. It is also necessary to profit by the advice and experience of these patriots.

What I want to emphasize as the first requisite for those who go to China to engage in promotion of cultural cooperation is the spirit of brotherhood. The Chinese people have their national pride and there are men of high culture and learning in all circles in China. No true fraternity is possible unless we send to China men who can associate with these Chinese leaders on an equal footing. The Japanese to be sent there must associate with the Chinese people generally with the spirit of equality. From this spirit of equality springs true brotherhood. Mutual respect should be the basis for Sino-Japanese cultural intercourse. Given mutual esteem, Japanese understanding of China will increase, on the one hand, and Chinese misunderstanding about Japan will be dispelled, on the other. This will surely engender the sentiment of unity.

Need for Cultural Mission

Particularly necessary is it to dispatch to China a Japanese cultural mission endowed with learning and literary attainments. The Japanese cultural mission should have no routine business to attend to. He must have ample time in which to associate freely with men in all circles. To this end, it is important that he should be free from cumbersome routine work. Outwardly, his may appear to be a sinecure, but in fact he will be doing very good work. We have no need of many missions of this kind. One each for North and Central China may suffice, if the mission chosen is a really capable one, and the man charged with this mission should be stationed permanently.

It may then be suggested that Japanese professors should be dispatched to undertake lectures to young people in China. A chair of Oriental learning should be created at the State Universities of Peking and Nanking so that a series of lectures may be given for a couple of months in a year at least. At any rate, it is of great importance that such Japanese professors of high repute whose names are well known among the Chinese intellectuals should be sent, if only once a year. The professor so dispatchd will be additionally fulfilling, in the discharge of his proper duties, the function of a cultural mission.

Cultural intercourse must be put on a higher plane. No real good can come of the mere exchange of formal and sugar-coated messages by a succession of so-called cultural missions. It is better to dispatch one who is really respected than to send ten or twenty for whom Chinese intellectuals have no high regard.

Measures taken for cultural intercourse may not produce immediate results, but if they are good ones they must be persevered in. Matters relative to culture can hardly be expected to bring results in a week or two. Efforts must be maintained for at least ten years to secure results of a lasting nature.